

# Torrance Herald

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## A Question Unanswered

Police officers everywhere are taking it on the chin this week.

With the arrest by Los Angeles police of two Torrance police officers on charges of grand theft, the cop haters of all persuasions had a choice morsel on which to feed.

The one unanswered question on the sordid story remains a mystery: "Why?"

Two officers, described as pleasant, efficient policemen with no blemishes on their records are arrested at the end of a chase during which two Los Angeles officers risked their lives. The chase had all the ingredients for a Grade B movie "cops and robbers" plot—gunfire, a chase, a crashing auto, pursuit across yards.

It was all there except the answer to one question, "Why did they do it?"

The answer may never be offered, and we do not presume to answer it here.

It could serve as an indictment of a society which fosters the feeling that the world owes everyone all the creature comforts of our generation.

That indictment can be faulted, however, because it doesn't consider all the other officers and others in places of public trust who perform their tasks faithfully and lead exemplary lives with unblemished records.

The distasteful incident can serve a useful purpose, though, in serving again to remind those men responsible for the conduct of any city's police department to be particularly alert for signs which may point up any tendencies to questionable conduct.

Like Caesar's wife or the preacher's kids, the police officers of a city are given no latitude for misbehavior.

## 'Hold That Tiger'

More and more evidence is piling up that the American people are weary of steam-roller government which everlastingly seeks more power in widely assorted areas of American life.

This applies not only to the federal government in far off Washington, D. C., but also to our California state government located in Sacramento.

A growing reluctance on the part of the people to invite free-wheeling government is the major reason that no new or increased state taxes were passed by the California Legislature in its recently concluded session.

Legislators responded to the will of the people and resisted intense bureaucratic pressure aimed at imposing a new tax program coupled with a record budget.

Now, holding the line on state government spending may not be so bad as those left stranded at the wailing wall would lead us to believe.

The fact is the government is no "bottomless pot of gold"; government cannot hand out "free money."

Every cent our state government spends must come directly or indirectly from the pockets of the people.

Asking our state government to live within limited means for the next fiscal year may even prove to be one of the most progressive steps California has ever taken.

More realistic ideas of fiscal responsibility could now become the new standard.

## Opinions of Others

The Constitution gives the federal government no authority to provide aid to education; no authority for Social Security; no authority for socialized medicine; no authority for ownership of private businesses; no authority for a list of government activities that could be extended to the hundreds.—Blue Hill (Me.) Weekly Packet.

The tools of communism aren't only the atomic weapons. The Soviet Union would rather take us by wrecking us financially, by confusing and dividing us, ravishing our religion which stands for Godliness belittling our ideals, sneering at patriotism and all we hold dear. If you do not wish to break faith with those who died, read with your mind as well as your eyes, check propaganda which sometimes disguises itself as news. Don't be taken in by every sneer at America that comes down the road.—Wapakontta (Ohio) News.

**STAR GAZER**  
By CLAY R. POLLAN

Your Daily Activity Guide According to the Stars

To develop message for Thursday, read words corresponding to numbers of your Zodiac birth sign.

<p>ARIES MAR 21 - 31 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>Taurus APR 21 - 30 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>GEMINI MAY 21 - 31 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>CANCER JUN 21 - 30 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>LEO JUL 21 - 31 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>VIRGO AUG 21 - 31 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>LIBRA SEP 21 - 30 1-31-41 2-42-48</p>	<p>SCORPIO OCT 21 - 31 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>SAGITTARIUS NOV 21 - 30 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>CAPRICORN DEC 21 - 31 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>AQUARIUS JAN 21 - 31 1-31-41 2-42-48</p> <p>PISCES FEB 21 - 29 1-31-41 2-42-48</p>
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## Breaking Out All Over-



ROYCE BRIER

## Political Lids Flipped During Japanese Debate

TOKYO—It is a curious circumstance that General MacArthur, a political conservative, created in Japan during the occupation one of the most complete liberal political democracies in the world.

His correlative attempt to create a business democracy by abolishing the Zaibatsu (economic domination of the great families) was not so successful.

But pure self-government has become a mystique with the Japanese masses, substituting for the old emperor-worship which ruled the Japanese people until the surrender.

Yet Japan is a foremost example of the reality that self-government is one of the most difficult of political forms, requiring long training for success.

The Japanese people are conservative, the agrarian population overwhelmingly so. Since the war the conservative Liberal-Democratic party has never been in dan-

ger, and consistently holds about two-thirds of the seats in the lower house of the Diet.

The anti-American faction, opposing the security treaty between the United States and Japan, and advocating withdrawal of all American forces, is the Socialist Party.

This is the party which furthered opposition to President Eisenhower's proposed visit to Japan in 1960, and which today opposes Polaris submarines visiting Japan. Its left wing turns out the demonstrations which are ostensibly neutralist, but in substance pro-Soviet and pro-Red China.

It is no trick in Tokyo to turn out 10,000 "students" with placards on a moment's notice. There was a march here the other day. To Western eyes the sight of 200 lorries jammed with police circling the Diet building and forming cordons against marchers, looked alarming. But nothing happened, at least in the streets.

Inside it was more tumultuous, if you could get near a committee room. The Social and Labor Committee was considering some employment bills (Japan is almost fully employed). Socialist deputies tried to prevent the chairman, Mr. Akita, from entering the room. When he shoved in, a gang of a dozen Socialists penned him in a corner of the room. From this corner Mr. Akita called for a vote, and one bill easily passed. Then the Socialists cried the vote was invalid because Mr. Akita was not occupying the chair.

The next day, with another bill up, the Socialists threw ash trays and wielded a few chairs trying to stop the vote, but Diet police subdued them.

You would call this pretty ominous in a committee room of Congress or the House of Commons. But members of the government told this writer it was of no consequence. "They are," said one, "disappointed me. They must flipping lid, as you say."

## A Bookman's Notebook

### Story of Cairo Slaying Beginning to Catch Fire

William Hogan

If you were a publisher in an over-crowded book market, would you go for this idea? A former far correspondent tells of a relatively obscure political assassination in Cairo nearly two decades ago, and of the subsequent trial and hanging of two young murderers. Probably not. The forgotten case is too remote; and it's not even a suspense story.

Simon & Schuster went for the idea, not the least being that Gerold Frank is the author. In April Frank's book was published—the first account of the cool, premeditated murder of the Rt. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, Lord Moyne, British Minister of State and Churchill's wartime chief delegate to the Middle East. Moyne's slayers were two youthful members of the outlawed Palestinian terrorist group known as the Stern Gang. Their cause was the freedom of Israel, but their act shocked world Zionist groups desperately trying to forge the new state with a minimum of tension and bloodshed.

In covering the book when it appeared, I noted that it is a vivid footnote to history that carries the impact of Leon Uris' fictional "Exodus," and is told with far more style. Like "Exodus," which got off to a slow start, Frank's book suddenly has become

one of the season's big non-fiction sellers in the New York area and, its publishers tell us, is starting to catch on elsewhere, too.

Gerold Frank stopped off here the other day to talk about "The Deed." Long before he embarked on a career as lively literary ghost to such Hollywood personalities as Shellah Graham and Zsa Zsa Gabor, he was a journalist and war correspondent. Twenty years ago he was attached to U.S. Forces, Middle East, with headquarters in Cairo. He specialized in political affairs, including those of the Levant states and Palestine. He covered the Egyptian trial of the terrorists, and has been somewhat haunted by the Moyne case ever since.

During several trips back to the Middle East, Frank picked up ntw facts and political implications of the affair, often by chance meetings with persons directly involved in it. No one could applaud the deed of these youths, aged 22 and 17. Frank sees them not as heroes. He does compare their passion with that of the American youths who dumped English tea into Boston harbor.

Frank has never been able to "walk away" from this story that was largely unreported during the tense and confused war years of 1944.

His reconstruction of the case now results in a far more important document than his literary carpentry on the memoirs of actresses.

The "deed" was an act of terror, one of a series of wrongdoings that so confused and bedeviled the British that they yielded their Palestine mandate and turned the whole thing over to the United Nations.

Frank may rework his story into a drama, perhaps told from the executioner's point of view. The Egyptian hangman was quoted: "I must tell someone, someone who will understand... This is the first execution in 20 years in which I had the impression that I am a criminal for what I do."

## My Neighbors



AFTER HOURS By John Morley

## Human Rights Must Lead In Struggle for Freedom

The President's Civil Rights bill in its present form will face a long hard struggle in the S. nate.

The Democratic majority has a total of 67 votes, and the Republicans 33, and it will require 67 Democrats to break a filibuster.

The Republicans are in the middle, too, and face a hard choice.

Some of the provisions of the bill, challenging the area of private domain and compromising state's rights, the Republicans sincerely object to. But if Congress fails to pass civil rights legislation, the Republicans will be held responsible, for they control the balance of power between the feuding Democrats.

There is general discontent, even among Democrat and Republican supporters of civil rights in Washington, in the way the President has been handling the issue. They charge that he and Attorney General Robert Kennedy encouraged the riots and demonstrations to set the stage for the introduction of the bill.

The President delayed action on civil rights for two and a half years, obviously for political reasons, and needed the Negro uprisings and national concern to set the wheels in motion.

Politics has been looming high on civil rights in the reporting history of this columnist since 1932. Even though public opinion, according to the Gallup poll, credits the Democrats for spearheading civil rights, it has been the Republicans who actually did the job.

Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were both unsuccessful on civil rights legislation. It was under President Eisenhower, between 1952 and 1960, that the most important civil rights legislation in U. S. history was enacted.

It is unfortunate and unbecoming a great nation for justice and dignity of our Negro citizens to have rested for generations upon the altar of political expediency... and appears to be resting once again.

It was Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes who offered the prophetic advice on the question of what areas of life the Constitution should allow the federal government to regulate. "We must always consider," he said, "what this country has become."

This county, in our opinion, has become aware that the rights of our Negro citizens have been ignored and equal opportunities deliberately neglected.

Increasing mobility of all our citizens across states lines... attendance at national conventions... urbanization of our communities... removal of color lines in sports... defense job opportunities... military obligations... have put America on the road of opportunity and adventure, but have increased difficult problems for the Negro on the go.

His mobility has been impeded in many places by discrimination, creating not only inexcusable embarrassment, but unfair disadvantages on the street of free competition.

As a people we are capable of a new maturity of judgment, long neglected by the racial passions of our turbulent past. The destructive power of the atom and the speed of the jet have helped to set in motion a new interdependence among our own, as well as the rest of the world.

Our political, religious and civilian leaders can master this inevitable test that the racial issue has brought to a climax.

The most important question, it seems to me, is whether we can avoid the stampede into legislative crash-programs on integration at the sacrifice of constitutional integrity... and the moral-social rights inherent in the choice of association.

These are basic concerns and understandingly create real anxieties among white parents with daughters and sons to raise through the formative years.

How can we best vindicate the rights of our Negro citizens... without unreasonable sacrifice of prevailing rights and customs of the whites... whose erosion may result in

future strife by the compulsion of white survival, especially in predominate Negro areas?

Can the Negro conscience, too, understand the dilemma of the whites in human and social areas far remote from their demands of restaurant, hotel, housing, voting and school integration?

Will politicians of the South at long last reject the demagoguery and deceit of fanatical extremists and reconcile themselves to eradicating the injustice to the Negro from the South's conscience?

Equal rights and equal protection under the law is a basic source of our freedom. That it has not always applied equally to all our citizens is not entirely attributable to the color of the skin. Wealth and position in the hands of white or black has been known to influence some of the course of justice.

Equal rights have not applied in the case of our Negro citizens forced to live in impacted areas. But is legislation to end all housing segregation the answer, as some suggest?

Could not integration be confined to certain areas of housing where government funds secure the mortgages, in which case our Negro citizens who pay equal taxes are certainly entitled to equal rights?

But the Constitution also guarantees certain inalienable rights to all citizens... among them human rights, legal rights, social rights, moral rights, property rights. The sacrifice or erosion of

one can begin the erosion of all.

This is not a question of property rights or other rights prevailing over human rights. Every fair-minded American would insist that human rights prevail over all other rights.

If there were no alternatives. But there are. Both human rights and property rights are separate and indispensable.

It's like asking Johnny to choose between the love of father and mother. Johnny loves and respects both, but for different reasons. For him to be forced to choose between the two is to compromise his love and respect for both.

Certain rights can be resolved by the force of law... while other rights can be resolved by the force of conscience.

We can no more stretch or decimate the Constitution than to ignore the urgency for Negro rights.

The machinery of white man's law and justice did in fact fail the Negro. There were wide gaps between the Supreme court school desegregation decision and the performance. The mill of the courts ground slowly... and the Negro revolted to force legislation to put teeth into the law.

At a time when the nation is in the grips of ideological, economic and military threats from communism abroad... we can least afford a protracted period of sterile and racial strife and moral paralysis at home.

## Our Man Hoppe

### 'Hello, There' Whatsyurname

Art Hoppe

NEW YORK—As you know, we can't let the Red Chinese into the United Nations because we don't recognize them. And you certainly wouldn't want a lot of strangers in your club. But do you realize we've already got a lot of people in the U.N. whom we don't recognize? Namely the Albanians, the Cubans, and the Outer Mongolians.

This has caused terrible protocol problems. It's bad enough in a private club when there's a member you don't recognize. You always have to pretend you do. You've got to smile heartily and say, "Hi, there, Old Bean!" And hope he wasn't the new bus boy.

But at the U.N. it's far worse because you have to pretend you don't recognize them. And you have to do it diplomatically. It's an awful dilemma. But I'm glad to report the keen, analytical minds of our State Department protocol people have come up with a solution. We don't invite the unrecognizable Outer Mongolian delegate... for example, to our birthday parties or other such high jinks. But we do invite him to what our protocol people call, "working committee luncheons."

Under the motto, I assume, of: "Observe U.N. Brotherhood—Take an Outer Mongolian to Lunch."

A lovely compromise, I'm sure, but nevertheless fraught with difficulties. What, for example, does our delegate, Mr. Adlai Stevenson, say to his luncheon guest, whom he can't recognize?

There's Mr. Stevenson. He's just warmly welcomed his old friend, the Communist Russian delegate, and his old friend, the Fascist Spanish delegate, both of whom he's duty-bound to recognize as old friends. And then in walks the Outer Mongolian delegate. Does Mr. Stevenson—oh, ticklish point!—call him by name? I think not. Namely because his name happens to be His Excellency, Mr. Bayaryn Jargalsaikhan. And that's a hard name to remember even if you aren't nervous.

So Mr. Stevenson undoubtedly mumbles something like: "My your face certainly is familiar."

"Excuse me for not recognizing you," diplomatically replies Mr. Jargalsaikhan, who is in the same bind. "But all you Occidentals look alike."

"Well, now" says Mr. Stevenson, desperately trying to make small talk, "where do you hail from?"

"Outer Mongolia," says Mr. Jargalsaikhan defensively. But that's a stopper, because we don't officially believe Outer Mongolia exists. So, to change the painful subject, Mr. Stevenson inquires politely: "And how do you like it here in the United States?"

"The United WHAT??" says Mr. Jargalsaikhan, who is in an even worse position than Mr. Stevenson, geographically speaking, because he can't even recognize where he is. And you know how that looks at parties.

Well, you may think that sounds pretty silly. And so do I. And in time, I hope, so will our State Department. But, personally, I don't think it's half as silly as not recognizing Red China exists. There are, 600 million Red Chinese, never invited to our parties, sulking off in a corner spitefully trying to make bombs to blow up the world.

And I think we ought to let them in the club and maybe even take them to lunch, too. We have a lot in common. Like world. Besides, if they succeed in making their bombs in the present frame of mind, you'll never recognize us.